# THE EXAMINER.

No. 28. *SUNDAY, JULY* 10, 1808.

## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.
SWIFT.

No. 28.

### THE KING'S SPEECH, AND THE QUESTION OF SPANISH SUCCESS OR DEFEAT.

CHARLES the 2d, I believe, was the first English Monarch who read his parliamentary speeches. This proceeding in a king of so ready a wit demanded explanation, and accordingly his MAJESTY confessed with a kind of impudent modesty, that he had really asked his Parliament for money so often, he was ashamed to look them in the face. The BRUNSWICK race however, who can never be accused of the misapplied learning of the STUARTS, have for a long time read their parts without thinking it necessary to account for their want of memory or fancy; ready wit is a very useless commodity when one can get ready money without it; and at length the royal speeches are delivered by Lords Commissioners, the KING thanks his people by proxy, and every body of course departs full of enthusiasm. In fact, it is not to be supposed that the KING is missed on these occasions, while at the same time his MAJESTY is no doubt spared much unnecessary fine feeling on the subject of his pecuniary obligations. The thanks for instance which were returned on Monday last for the annuity granted to his Royal Sister, must have had a painful effect on his nerves had he returned them himself. The idea involved a thousand sensations. There was the additional burthen on his faithful Commons; the recollection which it must produce, of all those royal personages who have had such generous and therefore such unwilling claims on the people; the fair petitioner's Irish pension; her natural claims upon himself; the QUEEN'S excessive sensibility at the thought of so poor a relation; and last but not least, the total inability of so poor a monarch to assist his own sister.

Liable however as these feelings may be to the misinterpretation of some fastidious people, nobody can withhold it's due praise from his MAJESTY'S prompt and disinterested favour towards the Spanish Patriots, and nothing remains to convince every body of the sincere concern which the KING individually takes, as a man, in the quarrel of that oppressed nation, but the sum of money which his MAJESTY will no doubt contribute from his own purse towards a general subscription in their behalf. The favourable news which we every day receive, of the increasing vigour of Spanish patriotism, has indeed considerably raised the hopes of it's well-wishers; though still perhaps the various chances are in favour of the French.

The question of probable success or defeat on the part of the Spaniards is certainly an important one with this country, but we must not forget that our own behaviour towards them will in great measure influence the question, and that if we deliberately delay, Spain may be deliberately lost. If the questionable points are brought together, I think they tend to one evident conclusion, that Spain can do nothing without our assistance; and upon this issue the question may at length be reduced to two considerations, 1st. Whether Spain deserves to be assisted for it's own sake, and 2dly, Whether the ambition of France ought not to be resisted for it's own sake.

1. It is true, that the Spaniards have been accustomed by their late government to a slavery both of body and mind: their principal nobility have not only submitted to the dictation of their invaders, but have in one or two instances shewn a strange partiality for them; the very KING, whom the enemies of the old government raised with better hopes upon his father's throne, has deserted and betrayed their cause, though he ought rather to have died fighting on the last inch of his threshold with the last inch of his sword; and it is true also, that they have in general expressed great attachment to this King and no King, who is at best a weak pusillanimous youth:—we must recollect too, that the strongest holds and passes of Spain are in possession of the French, and that they possess all the resources of the capital city, which on these occasions are highly imposing as well as important; but at the same time it is to be observed, that the Spaniards have now the very identical impulse to inspire them which the French nation had in the early part of the revolution, they are threatened by foreign conquest and they are obliged to exert all that instantaneous obedience of movement by which nations, like men, conquer the waves that threaten to overwhelm them. Of real liberty they may certainly be as fond as the French ever were, who after all their struggles for liberty have at length united under an absolute monarch to enslave every body else as well as themselves; and if it be objected, that they know nothing of this *love* of liberty because they have been prohibited by their late government from the very books of modern times, it must be allowed that they may feel it the

more when they have snatched a little by mere chance: the ray of sunshine will strike them more vivaciously by it's suddenness than if it had been long expected. If we consult the travellers for these hundred years past, we shall find a strong national antipathy in Spain against the French nation, whom it repeatedly conquered during the 16th and 17th centuries in so brilliant a manner, that M. BAYLE, who flourished a hundred years after, when France had obtained the ascendancy, said it must have been a subject of pride to them even in his own time. The family of BOURBON since its accession to the Spanish throne has been continually occupied, with the exception of one Prince, in weighing down the spirit of the people, and like the *Old Man of the Sea* on the shoulders of *Sinbad*, has sat on it's neck with a malice and strength the more monstrous from it's own age and profligacy. A moment of intoxication exposed both the monsters to destruction. It must be confessed that the attachment of the Spaniards to their last contemptible branch of this family is the most inexplicable and unfavourable trait in their present character. At the same time however, we have no business to enquire into the future designs of the Spaniards. The French justly reproached us during the revolution, for interfering in their internal government; the English Parliament when they beheaded the accomplished tyrant CHARLES would suffer no interference from other powers; and why should we interfere with the free choice of the Spaniards, let it be what it may? Let us take care, for every body's sake, how we adopt this spirit of meddling. It is the very same spirit, a little heated, which has led NAPOLEON to his present usurpation.

2. Wherever there is a hope of checking the ambition of NAPOLEON, or even of throwing obtacles into the way of his *probable acquisitions*, it would be politic to act against him, for it would be monstrous to recognize the principle of giving way to ambition whenever it is likely to succeed. We should therefore oppose him, if not for the sake of Spain, for the sake of the whole civilized world, for if we suffer him to take civilized kingdoms one after another purely because they do not deserve to be defended, he will not find it very difficult to conquer those which do deserve; nay, we may at last apply the same exquisite delicacy to ourselves, and leave him to conquer our own country because we may chance to have a corrupted constitution and a contemptible heir-apparent. If it is argued, that the same opposition, which throws obstacles in the way of his ambition, will also, if overcome, inspire him with additional confidence, it is easy to see that those who have fought and bled in the toil will not be very eager to overthrow the same obstinate liberties. If Spain is to be conquered, it will not be till after the most awful bloodshed, and one or two such conquests of his refractory allies would go a great way to conquer himself.

Upon the whole, there would be much better hope of the Spaniards could they prevail on themselves to give up their *amiable* FERDINAND, and prevail on the Archduke CHARLES to accept the Spanish Crown. If they could do this, Austria, already full of strong though timid jealousy, would have determined to unite with them, and all the best energies of a great soldier, freed as they now are from envious courts and councils, would be roused to meet his old antagonist and rival. But the Emperor FRANCIS is weak,—perhaps wise.—At any rate, however, it becomes the moral and political character of Great Britain to shew it's attachment to liberty wherever liberty appears, and not suffer an overgrown tyranny in one nation because it cannot ensure perfect freedom to another. As to the future government of Spain, it is altogether impossible that the gloominess and bigotry of the old system should ever return. The papal power is no more; and though the priests have still, as we see, an electric power over the people, yet the great body of the clergy have separated their interests from the Inquisition, which has declared for the French. The time was, when these very priests would have sacrificed every thing in the world in obedience to that execrable church-monster. The state of European prejudice is considerably altered.

Of one thing we may be certain at any rate, that Spain will be ultimately bettered by her revolution; if the French conquer, the prejudices and follies of the old Spanish system will be conquered too; and so they will, if the Patriots succeed, for it is easy to see what improvements will be made in a government established by high spirited men, who have thought and conquered for themselves. May the Great Being, "whose service is perfect freedom," establish their right.

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## *FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.*

### SWEDEN.

EXTRACT FROM THE STOCKHOLM GAZETTE OF JUNE 25.

"The first is a report from Field-Marshal Klingspor, dated Brahstad, June 10. It sets forth that after Col. Sandels had driven the Russians from Rautalambi, Lappavirta, Jorois, and Warkans, taken all their magazines and artillery (99 cannon in all), he proceeded to Kiowisto, where, after a severe conflict, the Russians were again defeated, when a number of prisoners and considerable stores fell into the hands of the Swedes. Sandels was still pursuing the enemy. His head-quarters were at Cuopio.

"The next is a report from Gen. Vegesack, dated the Island of Carslo, 21st of June. The Swedes from Aland went in three divisions to land in Finland, one at Jacobstadt, which had orders to proceed to Old Carleby, with a view, in conjunction with Gen. Klinspor's main army, to hem in the Russians, who are there between 7 and 8000

strong—the second at Wasa, which has also made good their landing—the third was destined to make a false attack upon Abo, with a view to draw the Russian force to that quarter, in order to facilitate the operations of the other divisions. In consequence of this, Gen. Vegesack reports, that he made himself master of the different islands in the inlet to Abo, stationed strong armaments on Kusto and Kaxkerta, the nearest of them, and distributed his force in small bodies on every isle and rock, so as to seem formidable, and make the enemy believe that the main attack was meant on Abo;—but fearing that this alone should not have the desired effect of drawing the Russians from the north, he determined to make a landing, which he accomplished on the 19th, at the point of Lemo, under the protection of the well-directed fire of the gun-boats, which came close ashore, and soon forced the Russians to make room for the Swedes. Gen. Vegesack now proceeded to the pass at Outer Lemo, on the high road to Abo, having three guns and 1500 men. Here an affair began which lasted 14 hours and a half, the Russians endeavouring to dislodge him. But seeing great bodies of Russians, mostly cavalry, hourly pouring in, and hearing from a Swedish non-commissioned officer, who in the night had made his escape from Abo, that the Russians, already 10,000 strong, were advancing from all quarters, and that they took his corps to be only the *avant guard*, he judged that he had attained his purpose, and re-embarked under the same protection of the gun-boats. His loss in killed and wounded he states to be 194 men, including officers. His Adjutant, Baron Ramsey, was killed. Baron De Geer and Adelsward, of the Volunteers, wounded. He praises the soldier-like conduct of this latter corps, whom he now had the honour the first time to lead to battle. In the night of his landing, 107 young men, of whom 66 were soldiers of the garrison of Sweaburg, flew to his standard, and embarked with him.

"The galley-fleet under Admiral Hjelmshjerna was blockading the Russian fleet between the islands of Hirvensalo and Sattala, in the bay of Finland."

## *STATE PAPERS,*

### *IMPORTANT SPANISH DOCUMENTS.*

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE WITH ENGLAND AND SWEDEN, HER ALLY. PUBLISHED AT OVIEDO ON THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1808.

*FERDINAND THE SEVENTH, KING OF SPAIN, AND IN HIS ROYAL NAME:—*

The Supreme Junta of this Principality declares a general Peace with England, and at the same time the closest alliance with that nation, which has with the greatest generosity offered all the succours and assistance that have been asked of her. They also declare Peace with Sweden, and order that all our Ports should be open to the vessels of both nations, and that this Royal Resolution be communicated to all the Justices of this Principality.

*DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.*

FERDINAND VII. KING OF SPAIN AND THE INDIES, AND IN HIS NAME THE SUPREME JUNTA OF BOTH.

"France, under the government of the Emperor Napoleon I. has violated towards Spain the most sacred compacts—has arrested her Monarchs—obliged them to a forced and manifestly void abdication and renunciation; has behaved with the same violence towards the Spanish Nobles whom he keeps in his power—has declared that he will elect a King of Spain, the most horrible attempt that is recorded in history—has sent his troops into Spain, seized her fortresses and her capital, and scattered his troops throughout the country—has committed against Spain all sorts of assassinations, robberies, and unheard of cruelties; and this he has done with the most enormous ingratitude for the services which the Spanish nation has rendered France, to the friendship it has shewn her, thus treating it with the most dreadful perfidy, fraud and treachery, such as was never committed against any nation or monarch, by the most barbarous or ambitious King or People. He has in fine declared, that he will trample down our Monarchy, our fundamental Laws, and bring about the ruin of our Holy Catholic Religion. The only remedy therefore for such grievous ills, which are so manifest to all Europe, is in War, which we declare against him.

"In the name therefore of our King, Ferdinand the Seventh, and of all the Spanish Nation, we declare war by land and sea against the Emperor Napoleon the First, and against France; we are determined to throw off her domination and tyranny, and command all Spaniards to act hostilely against her, to do her all possible damage, according to the laws of war, to place an embargo upon all French ships in our ports, and all property and effects, in whatever part of Spain they may be, whether belonging to the Government or to the individuals of that nation. In the same manner we command, that no embarassment nor molestation be done to the English Nation, nor its ships, property, or effects, nor any individual of that nation. We declare there shall be open and free communication with England, that we have contracted and will keep an armistice with her, and that we hope to conclude a durable and lasting peace.

"Moreover we protest, we will not lay down our arms till the Emperor Napoleon the First has restored to Spain our King Ferdinand the Seventh, and the rest of the Royal Family; has respected the sacred rights of the nation, which he has violated, and her liberty, integrity, and independence. With the same understanding and accordance with the Spanish nation, we command that the present solemn Declaration be printed, posted, and circulated, among all the people and provinces of Spain and America, that it may be known in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

"Given in the Royal Palace of Alcazar at Seville,
"this 6th of June, by Order of the Supreme Junta
"of Government,
"MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR, Sec.

*PRECAUTIONS*

*Which it will be proper to observe throughout the different Provinces of Spain, in the necessity to which they have been driven by the French, of resisting the unjust and violent possession which their Armies are endeavouring to take of the Kingdom.*

"We cannot doubt a moment of the exertions which the united Provinces of Spain would make to obstruct and defeat the malicious designs of the French, and that they will sacrifice even their lives on this occasion, the most important and even unparalleled in the history of the nation, both in the thing itself, and in the horrible means of ingratitude and perfidy by which the French have undertaken, pursued, and are still endeavouring to effect our slavery:—

"1. Let the first object be to avoid all general actions, and to convince ourselves of the very great hazards, without any advantage, or even the hope of it, to which they would expose us. The reasons of this resolution are many, and such as any one will discover who has the use of his understanding.

"2. A war of partizans is the system which suits us; the embarrassing and wasting the enemy's armies by want of provisions, destroying bridges, throwing up entrenchments in proper situations, and other similar means. The situation of Spain, its many mountains, and the passes which they present, its rivers and torrents, and even the collocation of its provinces, invite us to carry on this species of warfare successfully.

"3. It is indispensable that each Province should have its General, of known talents, and of such experience as

our situation permits, that his heroic loyalty should inspire the utmost confidence, and that every General should have under his command officers of merit, particularly of artillery and engineers.

" 4. As a combined union of plans is the soul of every well-concerted enterprize, and that which alone can promise and facilitate a successful issue, it appears indispensable that there should be three Generalissimos, who should act in concert with each other—one who should command in the four kingdoms of Andalusia, in Mercia, and Lower Estramadura—another in Galicia, Upper Estramadura, Old and New Castile, and Leon—another in Valencia, Arragon, and Catalonia; a person of the greatest credit being appointed to Navarre, the Biscayan Provinces, Montanus, Asturias, Rioja, and the North of Old Castile, for the purposes which will be mentioned hereafter.

" 5. Each of these Generals and Generalissimos will form an army of veterans, troops and peasantry united, and put himself in a situation to undertake enterprizes, and to succour the most exposed points, keeping up always a frequent communication with the other Generalissimos, in order that all may act by common accord, and assist one another.

" 6. Madrid and La Mancha require an especial General, to concert and execute the enterprizes which the particular local situation demands—his only object must be to embarrass the enemy's armies, to take away or cut off their provisions, to attack them in flank and rear, and not to leave them a moment of repose. The courage of these inhabitants is well known, and they will eagerly embrace such enterprizes if they are led as they should be. In the Succession War the enemy entered twice into the interior of the kingdom, and even as far as its capital, and this was the cause of their defeat, their entire ruin, and their utter failure of success.

" 7. The Generalissimos of the North and East will block up the entrances of the Provinces under their command, and come to the assistance of any one that may be attacked by the enemy, to prevent as much as possible all pillage, and preserve its inhabitants from the desolation of war; the many mountains and defiles which are on the confines of these Provinces being favourable to such projects.

" 8. The destination of the General of Navarre, Biscay, and the rest of this Department, is the most important of all, in which he will be assisted by the Generals of the North and East, with the troops and other succours which he stands in need of. His whole business must be to shut the entrance of Spain against fresh French troops, and to harass and destroy those that return from Spain to France by this point. The very rugged local situation of these Provinces will be of singular advantage in such a design, and these enterprises, if well concerted and carried into execution, will no doubt be successful: and the same may be understood of the different points by which the French troops which are in Portugal may come into Spain, or by which the French troops may enter through Roussillon into Catalana, for there is not much to be apprehended for Arragon. Even from Portugal, it is not thought that they will escape, on account of the proclamations which have been circulated in that kingdom, and the hatred which they before bore to the French being encreased without measure by the innumerable evils which they have been made to suffer, and the cruel oppression in which they are held by them.

" 9. At the same time it would be very proper that the Generalissimos should publish and circulate frequent Proclamations amongst the people, and rouse their courage and loyalty, shewing them that they have every thing to fear from the horrible perfidy with which the French have dealt with all Spain, and even with their King Ferdinand VII. and if they rule over us all is lost—Kings, Monarchy, Property, Liberty, Independence, and Religion; and that therefore it is necessary to sacrifice our lives and property in defence of the King and of the Country; and though our lot (which we hope will never come to pass) should destine us to become slaves, let us become so fighting and dying like gallant men, and not giving up ourselves basely to the yoke like sheep, as the late infamous Government would have done, and fixing upon Spain and her slavery eternal ignominy and disgrace. France has never domineered over us, nor set her foot in our territory. We have many times mastered her, not by deceit, but by force of arms; we have made her Kings prisoners, and we have made the nation tremble—we are the same Spaniards; and France, and Europe, and the world shall see, that we are not less gallant nor less brave than the most glorious of our ancestors.

" 10. All persons of education in the Provinces should be stimulated to frame, print, and publish frequent short discourses, in order to preserve the public opinion, and the ardour of the nation, confuting at the same time the infamous diaries of Madrid, which the baseness of the late Government has permitted, and still permits, to be published in Madrid itself, and has caused to be circulated abroad, detecting their falsehoods and continual contradictions; let them cover with shame the miserable authors of these diaries, and sometimes extend their remarks to those Charlatans, the French Gazetteers, and even to their Moniteur; and let them display and publish to Spain, to all Europe, their horrible falsehoods and venal praises, for they afford abundant matter for such a work.—Let all such perverted minds tremble at Spain, and let France know that the Spaniards have thoroughly penetrated their designs, and therefore it is that they justly detest and abominate them, and that they will sooner lay down their lives than submit to their iniquitous and barbarous yoke.

" 11. Care shall be taken to explain to the nation, and to convince them, when freed, as we trust to be, from this civil war, to which the French have forced us, and when placed in a state of tranquillity, our Lord and King, Ferdinand VII. being restored to the Throne, under him and by him the Cortes will be assembled, abuses reformed, and such laws laws shall be enacted as the circumstances of the time and experience may dictate for the public good and happiness. Things which we Spaniards know how to do, which we have done as well as other nations, without any necessity that the vile French should come to instruct us, and, according to their custom, under the mask of friendship and wishes for our happiness, should contrive, for this alone they are contriving, to plunder us, to violate our women, to assassinate us, to deprive us of our liberty, our laws, and our King, to scoff at and destroy our holy religion, as they have hitherto done, and will always continue to do so, as long as that spirit of perfidy and ambition which oppresses and tyrannizes over them shall endure.

" JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec."

" By Order of the Supreme Junta."

## *PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.*

On Sunday se'nnight, the wife of Samuel Littlewood, weaver, of Gyderbottom, near Penistone, was safely delivered of two fine boys, who, with the mother, are likely to do well. This couple have buried four children, and have ten now alive.—After three single births, she has four times had twins, with one single birth between each of the said times.

An alarming fire broke out at the House of Mr. Hasket, Lower Lodge Farm, Wilts, on Monday night, which entirely consumed the same; and a little boy, five years of age, was lost in the conflagration. It was first discovered by a stage coachman, in a pigeon-loft contiguous to the dwelling, and such was the rapidity of the flames, that the house was destroyed in half a hour. It was occasioned by some dry wood taking fire over an oven, and it was with difficulty that any of the family escaped.

The Commemoration at Oxford on Monday and Tuesday week, was unusually splendid. Upwards of 2000 persons attended the theatre on Tuesday, when the Poems which obtained the annual prizes were recited. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Cleaver, of Christ College (son of the Bishop of Ferns), for a Latin Poem entitled *Delphi*. The second prize was obtained for a copy of English verses, written by Mr. Rolleston, of University College, who was also last year a successful candidate for poetic fame—and the last prize was given to Mr. Gray, a Batchelor of Oriel College, for an admirable essay on the subject of "Hereditary Rank."

On Friday se'nnight the Rev. Mr. Owen, one of the Chaplains of Christ Church College, Oxford, put an end to his life, by shooting himself with a horse pistol. In the afternoon of Thursday he went to the shop of a Mr. Sikes, in the High-street, to purchase a case of pistols, but he appeared in so agitated a state of mind, that Mr. Sikes refused to sell them to him, on which he left the shop, and went to some place where he borrowed the fatal instrument, which he told the person who lent it to him, was to shoot at a mark with. He was engaged as Tutor to a young Nobleman, and had ordered the chaise to be at the door on Friday morning to take him to town. He was a young man of about 26, of a most excellent character, and not the least embarrassed in his circumstances; therefore no cause can be given for this rash act.

At Broughton Green Fair, in Northamptonshire, on Monday se'nnight, a melancholy accident happened:—Saunder's Company of Equestrians had erected a booth, which was continually crowded with company. During the performance a beam of the building gave way, and many mersons were precipitated into the space below; a lady (the wife of a Quarter-Master) had her foot completely severed from the leg at the ancle joint; a man had his thigh broken, and his wife (who was sitting by his side) her leg so dreadfully crushed, that it was obliged to be amputated; three other persons had broken limbs, and many were shockingly bruised.

A few days since, at a public-house, in Brighton, a man ate, in seven minutes and a half, raw, with their whites, one hundred and one hen's eggs, which were provided at the expence of a person in company, and severally broken into a cup for that purpose. After having swallowed three score and one, he voluntarily agreed to pay double the price of the other forty, if he failed in eating them; and having accomplished his task, offered a bet that he would eat forty more; but all who witnessed his excess were too well satisfied of the astonishing capacity of his stomach to accept it.

# *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

The House sat for some time in a Committee of Privileges, with closed doors. On our admission, we found on his legs Lord SUFFOLK, who was addressing their Lordships on the doubts which existed as to who was the responsible head of the present Administration. It was involved in obscurity. Was it the Duke of Portland? That he could scarcely credit; for he had not made his appearance in his place in that House above twice or thrice in the course of the Session. At a period when great military exertions would be requisite in assisting Spain, it was material that the public should know upon whom the responsibility of appointing the Commanders attached. What had been the case with respect to Gen. Whitelock's appointment? That nomination dishonoured the country, and was a disgrace to those who made it; but no one would own it. The Commander in Chief and the late Secretary at War were equally anxious to throw the odium off their own shoulders. If his opinion were likely to be of any weight with those who were to have the direction of the assistance to be given to Spain, it would be that there should be no Commander in Chief appointed for our forces in that service; but that there should be separate expeditions, under distinct commands, sent out, with an adequate naval force to each, to act at various points according to circumstances.

His Lordship was no sooner seated than the LORD CHANCELLOR put the question for adjourning the House during pleasure, which was agreed to. In the course of a few minutes his Lordship returned, and with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Montrose, the Lords Camden and Westmoreland, as joint Commissioners, took his seat immediately under the Throne; and the SPEAKER of the House of Commons, with a large body of the Members being soon after in attendance, the Royal Assent was declared to the Sugar Distillery Bill, the Scotch Judicature, and Local Militia Bills, and Simonbourne Parish Division Bill.

His Lordship then delivered the following Speech, in virtue of a Commission previously read:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty, to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by putting an end to the present Session of Parliament, to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you.

"The measures which you have adopted for the improvement of the Military Force of the Country, promises to lay the foundation of a System of Internal Defence, eminently useful and peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of these times.

"The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation, to which the violent attacks of the enemy, upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom, compelled his Majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to his Majesty.

"His Majesty doubts not that, in the result, the Enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of persevering in a system which retorts upon himself, in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavours to inflict upon this Country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to return you his most hearty acknowledgments for the cheerfulness and liberality with which the necessary supplies for the current year have been provided.

"His Majesty directs us to assure you, that he participates in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the Revenue and Credit of the Country, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the War; and he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for the Exigencies of the Public Service with so small an addition to the public burthens.

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagements with his Allies, and to express to you the particular gratification which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for the Establishment of his Sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has great satifaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the formidable Confederacy united against his Ally the King of Sweden, that Sovereign perseveres with unabated vigour and constancy, to maintain the honour and independence of his Crown, and that no effort has been wanting on the part of his Majesty to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged.

"The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the common Enemy of every established and independent nation in the world.

"His Majesty views with the liveliest interest the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish Na-

tion, in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights have been assailed.

"The Spanish Nation, thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France, can no longer be considered as the Enemy of Great Britain; but is recognized by his Majesty as a natural Friend and Ally.

"We are commanded to inform you that his Majesty has received Communications from several of the Provinces of Spain, soliciting the aid of his Majesty. The answer of his Majesty to these Communications has been received in Spain, with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interests of both Nations: and his Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish Cause; guided in the choice and in the direction of his exertions by the wishes of those in whose behalf they are employed.

"In contributing to the success of this great and glorious cause, his Majesty has no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the integrity and independence of the Spanish Monarchy. But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object, may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, lead in their effect, and by their example, to the restoration of the Liberties and Peace of Europe."

A Commission was then read for proroguing the Parliament, and the Lord Chancellor, in his Majesty's name, declared the Parliament to be prorogued to Saturday the 20th day of August next.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

Mr. WHITBREAD wished to put a question to Ministers on a subject of no mean importance; he supposed that the Right Hon. Gentlemen over the way could have no objection to answer him distinctly, and at once. He should wish them to state in what light they viewed the present aspect of affairs in Spain; and he should likewise wish to learn whether or not it was in the contemplation of Government to grant any money to Spain in furtherance of the great cause in which she was engaged. Were a grant of money, in aid of such a cause, proposed by Ministers, in addition to the Vote of Credit already passed for the year, such a proposition would doubtless be received by the House with acclamation, he therefore begged that some information might be given, before the impending prorogation, on these interesting topics.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that Ministers had very good ground for believing that the situation of affairs in Spain was highly favourable and auspicious for the safety of Europe, and for the restoration of order and tranquillity in general. He thought, however, that there was no occasion for Parliament to vote any money in the way alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman, at the present moment. Parliament, he observed, had been sufficiently liberal in placing at the disposal of Ministers a vote of credit to the extent of six millions, to answer all contingencies. He however could venture to assure the Hon. Gentleman, that should there arise at any future period a necessity for supporting Spain by pecuniary aid or any other way, that the sense of the Legislature would be taken upon the policy and expediency of so doing.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said a few words in commendation of the spirit already manifested by Ministers, and added that he reposed implicit confidence in their following up firmly what they had so ably and promptly began. Here the conversation finished.

Mr. HARDINGE gave notice for an early day in the present Session of a motion respecting the Army Clothing.

The SPEAKER was commanded to the Lords to hear his Majesty's Commission for declaring the royal assent to certain Acts agreed upon by both Houses, and also for proroguing the present Parliament, read. The Right Honourable Gentleman, attended by a considerable number of Members, went up accordingly. On his return, Mr. Speaker read the speech delivered in the Upper House by the Lords Commissioners to the Gentlemen standing uncovered round the table. These Gentlemen and the Speaker bowed reciprocally and withdrew. Thus terminated the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom.

## *TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.*

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 4th of July, 1808, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council—

His Majesty having taken into consideration the glorious exertions of the Spanish Nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and usurpation of France, and the assurances which his Majesty has received from several of the Provinces of Spain of their friendly disposition towards this kingdom; his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered—

First, That all hostilities against Spain on the part of his Majesty shall immediately cease.

Secondly, That the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in the possession or under the controul of France, shall be forthwith raised.

Thirdly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain, shall have free admission into the ports of his Majesty's dominions, as before the present hostilities.

Fourthly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain, which shall be met at sea by his Majesty's ships and cruizers, shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of States in amity with his Majesty, and shall be suffered to carry on any trade now considered by his Majesty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ships.

Fifthly, That all vessels and goods belonging to persons residing in the Spanish Colonies, which shall be detained by his Majesty's cruizers after the date hereof, shall be brought into port, and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody, to await his Majesty's further pleasure, until it shall be known whether the said Colonies, or any of them, in which the owners of such ships and goods reside, shall have made common cause with Spain against the Power of France.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

## BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

R. Rumbold, Burr-street, merchant, from July 2, to Aug. 20, at ten, at Guildhall.

## BANKRUPTS.

T. Salter, Trinity-square, broker, July 9, at ten, July 22, at twelve, Aug. 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Crowder and Co. Old Jewry.

J. Shee, Bloomsbury-square, wine-merchant, July 12, 19, Aug. 16, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hughes, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

J. Crofts, Great Trill, Devonshire, horse-dealer, July 9, 16, Aug. 16, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Stokes, Golden-square.

J. Harris, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, builder, July 9, at ten, 22, at twelve, Aug. 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hulme, Brunswick-square.

R. Ledwell, Cleveland-street, New-road, cow-keeper, July 9, 16, Aug. 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Freame, Great Queen-street.

J. Gatty, Oxford-street, ironmonger, July 9, 16, Aug. 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Edison, Cooper's Hall.

Margaret Leet, Little Russell-street, vintner, July 9, 16, Aug. 16, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wm. Beckett, Broad-street.

R. Green, Bishopsgate-street, jeweller, July 7, 16, Aug. 16, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Spurr, Holborn-court.

N. Chandler, Fleet-market, butcher, July 9, at ten, 22, at twelve, Aug. 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Fletcher, Tooke's-court, Cursitor-street.

G. Ryley, Salford, builder, July 16, 29, Aug. 16, at four, at the Sawyers' Arms, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Redhead and Brother, Manchester.

J. Birch and R. Robinson, Broughton Lodge, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, July 18, 26, Aug. 16, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Co. Manchester.

W. Mainwaring, Liverpool, tailor, Aug. 3, 4, 16, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. Crump and Lodge, Liverpool.

W. Bradbury, Small-bridge, Lancashire, woollen clothier, July 15, 30, Aug. 20, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Rochdale. Attorney, Mr. Milne, Rochdale.

J. Mulliner, Birmingham, mealman, July 15, 21, at four, Aug. 16, at twelve, at the Bull's Head, Birmingham. Attorney, Mr. Spurrier, Birmingham.

T. Satterthwaite, Kendal, tanner, July 27, at five, July 28, Aug. 16, at eleven, at the Commercial Inn, Kendal. Attornies, Messrs. Richardson and Fell, Kendal.

DIVIDENDS.

July 26. J. Lloyd, Woolwich, victualler.—July 26. J. Jones, Bishop's Stortford, shopkeeper.—Aug. 27. J. Micklam, Strand, tobacconist.—Aug. 2. T. Dickens, Gloucester-street, Hoxton, baker.—July 26. H. Spicer, Walden, malstster.—Aug. 4. E. Atkinson, Billinge, Lancashire, fustain-manufacturer.—July 27. J. Sayer, Buckingham, lace-merchant.—July 28. R. Wilcock, Irlam, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—July 29. S. Roberts, Gloucester, brush-maker.—July 29. T. Jones, Gloucester, horse-dealer.

CERTIFICATES—July 26.

W. C. Shawford, Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner.—T. Evans, Coventry-street, linen-draper.—T. Mitchell, Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchant.—J. Golden, Bury St. Edmund's, draper.—J. Sanders, Hinckley, Leicestershire, dealer in corn.—J. Parker, Clithero, cotton-spinner.—T. Smith, dealer.

## *SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.*

*Downing Street, July 9, 1808.*

A dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, together with inclosures, have been received from Major-Gen. Spencer by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated off Cadiz, June 12, 1808.

*His Majesty's Ship Atlas, off Cadiz, June 12, 1808.*

My Lord,

The French squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, having placed themselves in a defensive position, in the channel leading to the Caraccas, and out of the reach of the works of Cadiz, and having refused to listen to any terms, I have great satisfaction in reporting that the Spanish gun and mortar boats, and the batteries erected for this purpose on the Isle of Leon and near Fort Louis, commenced hostilities against the French ships at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, and the firing continued without intermission on both sides till night. It was renewed on the part of the Spaniards on the morning of the 10th, and partially continued till two, when a flag of truce was hoisted by the French, but the terms proposed being inadmissible, the Spaniards intend to recommence hostilities with an additional battery, to the eastward of Fort Louis, consisting of thirty 24-pounders.

Admiral Purvis and myself wished to have co-operated in this attack, but the Spaniards, feeling themselves confident in their own force, have declined our offers of assistance.

The Supreme Council of Seville have nominated Commissioners, and applied last night for passports, and a frigate to convey them to England; and they are also equally anxious to send feluccas with dispatches to South America.

Information having been received that a small French corps was assembling at Tavira, with a view of entering Spain by the River Guadiana, we have been requested to proceed against this corps, and either to attack them on the coast, or endeavour to prevent the further prosecution of their plans against Spain. I accordingly propose to sail immediately for this object, Lord Collingwood approving of it.

Admiral Purvis had already detached three ships of war off the mouth of the Guadiana, and has offered every other necessary assistance, which Lord Collingwood has since confirmed. I have the honour to be, &c.

B. Spencer, Major-General.

*Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c.*

Copy of a Letter from General Morla, Captain-General of Andalusia and Governor of Cadiz, addressed to their Excellencies Admiral Purvis and Major-Gen. Spencer.

Admiral Rossilly, as your Excellencies will observe by the annexed copy, has proposed to disarm, but upon conditions which I thought were inadmissible. Whatever may be his terms of surrender, I shall in no manner deviate from my promise; it is therefore necessary that I should have your consent, as I have already said in my first conference with Brigadier-General Smith and Capt. Sir John Gore, to whom I have pledged myself with simplicity and good faith.

It will afford me considerable satisfaction to consult with your Excellencies on all occurrences, incidents, and circumstances, conducive to our common advantage, and contrary to the interests of the common enemy.

Nothing gives me more pleasure than the absolute confidence of your Excellencies in my candour and sincerity, with which I remain your Excellencies most affectionate and devoted Servant, (Signed) Thomas Morla.

*Cadiz, June 11, 1808.*

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Rossilly, addressed to General Morla, dated on board the Admiral's Ship, Hero Bay, off Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

Captain General,—Obliged to defend myself on account of the inquietude inspired into the People of this Province by my imposing attitude, I yesterday, in order to tranquillize them, proposed to your Excellency to quit the Bay. In case the English cannot accede to this proposal, I suggest the idea of disembarking my means of attack, and keeping my ships' companies on board; no colours shall be displayed on my squadron. Hostages shall be given for our security, our sick, and all the French people in the Province, with their national and individual property. Hostages will be equally given on my part.—The refreshments, water, and provisions necessary for my squadron, shall be provided on my paying for them, as has hitherto been done. In short, I shall demand no conditions but those which are necessary for my honour and that of the People serving under my orders, and as are compatible with the public tranquillity.

Deprived by my proposal of the means of defence against the exterior enemy, I demand security against them.

Receive Capt.-General, the renewal of my distinguished consideration, with which I am your Excellency's most humble servant, (Signed) Rossilly.

Copy of an Answer from General Morla to Admiral Rossilly.

EXCELLENT SIR, ADMIRAL ROSSILLY,

In answer to certain proposals and official demands transmitted by your Excellency, which although dictated by your honour, are unquestionably incompatible with mine, as must be evident to your Excellency, I have to acquaint you, that I cannot accept any terms but an unconditional surrender. My honour and character not allowing me to depart in any way from my promises, I therefore inform you, that my orders from the Superior Council being positive with respect to the surrender of the Squadron commanded by your Excellency, I cannot enter into any conditions without previously consulting them. It is likewise my duty to consult with the English Commanders, as, without their consent, I cannot compromise myself.

For these reasons, I shall suspend my attack, until I have dispatched those two expresses, availing myself however of the intermediate time to prepare other means for the attack.

Nothing opposes the individual esteem entertained for your Excellency, by your faithful Servant,

(Signed) THOMAS MORLA.

*Cadiz, June* 11, 1808.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

L. Lazarus, Brown's-buildings, slopseller, from July 2, to Aug. 20, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

F. Frebout, jun. Fore-street, silk-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. G. and T. Francis, Cambridge, merchants, to surrender July 22, at six, 23, at ten, Aug. 20, at eleven, at the Black Bull, Cambridge. Attorney, Mr. Wood, Cambridge.

R. Gray, Portsea, builder, Aug. 4, at one, 5, at eleven, 20, at one, at the Crown Tavern, Portsea. Attorney, Mr. Glendening, Portsea.

T. A. Kerrison, Norwich, banker, July 20, 26, Aug. 20, at ten, at the King's Head, Norwich. Attorney, Mr. Simpson, Norwich.

F. Frankland, Bow-lane, warehouseman, July 16, 23, at twelve, Aug. 20, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Lee, Three Crown-Court, Southwark.

E. Davies, Cloth Fair, woollen-draper, July 12, at ten, 26, at twelve, Aug. 20, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

B. Best, Great St. Helen's, merchant-tailor, July 16, 23, Aug. 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.

W. Green, Vauxhall, dealer, July 16, at twelve, 23, at one, Aug. 20, at two, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hayden, Great Trinity-lane.

G. Parker, Chenies-street, Oxford-road, British wine-maker, July 16, 23, at twelve, Aug. 20, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Druce, Billiter-square.

H. Henry, Liverpool, tailor, July 25, 26, Aug. 20, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Griffith, Liverpool.

J. Phillips, Printer's-street, Blackfriar's, dealer in glass, July 22, at eleven, 23, Aug. 20, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Henson, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.

R. Swallow, Attercliffe-Forge, Yorkshire, iron-master, July 21, at three, 22, Aug. 20, at eleven. Attorney, Mr. Brookfield, Sheffield.

G. King, King's-place, Newington, builder, July 16, 23, Aug. 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's-Inn.

T. Doyle, Threadneedle-street, merchant, July 16, 23, Aug. 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

W. P. Meeker, Basinghall-street, merchant, July 16, 23, Aug. 20, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Walton, Girdlers'-Hall, Basinghall-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 6. G. Dodgson, Kendall, Westmoreland, grocer.—July 16. J. Prior, Princes-street, Spitalfields, dry-salter.—July 16. G. Lambert, Holborn, victualler.—July 30. J. Hudson, Watling-street, merchant.—Aug. 23. Wm. Chambers, Princes-street, Barbican, victualler.—Aug. 23. E. Newbury, Old Broad-street, builder.—Aug. 5. J. Hetherington, Rickergate, Carlisle, innkeeper.—Aug. 8. J. Rigby, Wigan, currier.—Aug. 2. J. Askew and Wm. Wright, New Bridge-street, straw-hat-manufacturers.—Aug. 4. J. Heppell, Monk Wearmouth, sail-maker.—Aug. 2. V. and R. Green, Percy-street, Tottenham-Court-road, engravers.—Aug. 2. J. Cramer, Royal Spa Gardens, Bermondsey, victualler.—Aug. 12. S. Gear, Kingston-upon-Hull, cabinet-maker.—July 30. W. Roberts, Bristol, linen-draper.—July 30. J. Spittle, Darlaston, Staffordshire, victualler.—July 13. W. Hancock, Sheffield, grocer.—Aug. 2. S. Abrahams, Sandwich, linen-draper.—July 26. J. L. Willimott, Stamford, linen-draper.—Aug. 2. J. Mathias, Brighton, slater.—July 30. T. Bate, Macclesfield, draper.—Aug. 5. B. Marsh, W. and J. Hoghton, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.—July 30. J. Lewis, Old Jewry, warehouseman.—Aug. 2. G. Harrison, Globe-street, Wapping, builder.

CERTIFICATES—JULY 30.

J. Baines, Ashford, Salop, farmer.—J. Dunsmure and J. Gardner, Broad-street, merchants.—J. L. Willimot, Stamford, linen-draper.—J. Luckman, Salford, Lancashire.

The Editor returns his thanks for the little Methodistical Pamphlet, which has highly amused him, though he is afraid he cannot make use of it, as it has neither any references of quotation nor any other marks of being genuine.

SCARECROW came so late, that the Editor had not sufficient leisure to attend to his communication. He will hear further next week.

*Errata in the last Theatrical Examiner but one.*

Col. I. lines 22 and 23, for "the verbal criticism on the plays of EDWARD MALONE," read "on the play, of EDMUND MALONE."

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 69⅜ | Ommium 3¼ | Consols for Open 70⅜

# THE EXAMINER.

*LONDON:*

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

THE accounts from Spain bring every day the liveliest assurances of the increase of its patriotism. The Carthagena Squadron in Port Mahon and the islands of Minorca and Majorca have declared in favour of the great cause; and all the ports of Valencia and Andalusia are now open to the English. General DUPONT indeed has not yet been defeated; he has not yet fought; but though he has 15,000 men, he is still waiting in the Sierra Morena, afraid to venture into the plain towards Seville without reinforcements. His position is a very strong one, with the natural barrier of a rough country behind him and the little river Almudiel in his front. The Spaniards just now will certainly engage, if they are wise, in no

p tched battle: the excellent Precautions published by the Supreme Junta have well taught them how to combat a powerful invader. As to the disinclination of the Spaniards to accept our assistance in reducing the French fleet, I see in it no reason to suspect either their want of a *proper* confidence in the English or their want of proper and honest spirit. It cannot be concealed in the first place, that by our late proceedings at Copenhagen we have lessened the ancient and unlimited confidence which the European Powers reposed in us, and the Spaniards do not want to give us an opportunity of making ourselves their enemies by the exertion of *too great a power* in their harbours. In the second place, when they endeavour to do without our assistance, they sufficiently prove their singleness and determination of spirit, and a spirit like this, which rejects even the aid of it's best friends, will certainly be the last to bow to the efforts of its worst enemies. It would seem in fact, that the Spaniards are not very anxious for any *personal* assistance from the English. They are very grateful for our money, ammunition, and arms, but have they ever asked us for any troops? Doubtless it is highly praiseworthy in this country to send men as well as money into Spain, but in the name of all that is liberal and just, in the name of our own laudable jealousy at foreign interference, let us neither meddle with their religion and government, nor send them at least any General, whose *assistance* they would rather decline. I thought, at first, that it was merely some wicked wag who had been whispering about the appointment of the Duke of York to the chief command in Spain; but the papers of last night absolutely assert it's existence. It must be impossible. The Duke, it is true, may think it a good opportunity of convincing incredulous men that he really is a great General, and perhaps it is his only opportunity. But the Spaniards would be evidently so alarmed at the idea of fighting under the eye of so great a man, that in common humanity he ought to spare their terrors. To be serious, the existence of the Spanish nation is not to be hazarded on any unfortunate man's attempt to recover his reputation. It has been well said, that no General, who has been unfortunate, ought to be sent into Spain, even if want of success had been his only deficiency. Confidence in their leaders is as necessary to the Spaniards at this moment as arms and ammunition. But when want of success has been accompanied with a manifest want of talent, it is difficult to discover what such a General can want. It was quite refreshing to be told a day or two ago, that the Ministers had absolutely refused his Royal Highness's request, but the new intelligence is really suffocating. What double mystery has precipitated the return of Sir J. Moore, and now, it is said, actually keeps him in town? What mystery talked of the appointment of the Earl of Chatham as Commander in Chief, when such officers as Lord Cathcart and Lord Moira are not only known to be active soldiers, but what is infinitely more in these times, are actually *above him on the list!* There is magic in the very words: but then again the Duke is above Lord Moira on the list, and this, I suppose, must settle the business. Never mind a General who is above another in science or genius, Is he *above him on the list?* That is the question. Let the writer take care of this who composes the great man's epitaph—"To the immortal memory of that *ever-to-be-lamented* hero, &c. &c. who was superior to all the Generals of his time, for he was *above them on the list.*"

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The unexpected return of Sir J. Moore and our armament from the Baltic, without having accomplished any object, is not one of the least singular events in these most singular times. There appears to be no doubt that the fleet and troops are on their way home if indeed, they are not already arrived. Indeed, it is very currently reported that Sir John Moore is actually in town! The motives which have led to this precipitate measure, are, as yet, kept secret.

The Gazette of last night contains some very interesting particulars respecting the attack on the French Fleet in Cadiz harbour.

Dispatches from Cadiz arrived on Friday in the *Alphea* cutter: they are dated the 12th inst.; but she did not sail till the next day. The following is the substance of the intelligence brought by this conveyance:—

"The French Squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, having placed themselves in a defensive position in the channel leading to the Caraccas or Dock-yard, out of the reach of the guns of the fortresses, and having refused to listen to terms, were attacked by the Spanish gun and mortar boats, and by batteries on the isle of Leon. The firing lasted the whole of the day of the 10th, and was resumed by the Spaniards on the morning of the 11th, when a Flag of Truce was hoisted by the French Admiral. The terms he proposed being deemed inadmissible, the Spaniards employed themselves in erecting additional batteries, and the attack was about to be renewed with redoubled vigour on the 12th.

"The British Naval and Military Commanders wished to have co-operated, but the Spaniards preferred to charge themselves with the execution of the service. If, however, the next attack should not succeed, the British force was in that case to be called into action.

"One division of the French corps under Dupont was reported to have passed the Sierra Morena, and to have pushed its advanced posts to the neighbourhood of Cordova. No apprehensions were, however, entertained of their approach, as the Spanish organized force in Andalusia is stated to exceed 60,000 men, including 15,000 regulars. The head-quarters were at Cermona—the advanced guard at Eigsheia.

"There is but one road across the Sierra—the road that leads through las Corpedera, Carolina, Baylen, to Andujar, on the Guadalquiver; then stretching in a parallel line along that river, it takes a southerly and south-westerly direction to Seville. If Dupont has pushed on to Cordova, it should seem as if his intentions were to attempt advancing to Seville. The Patriots aware of that

intention are sending their forces to arrest his progress. Some persons doubt the truth of the report of Dupont having relinquished the strong position of the Sierra Morena and advanced to Cordova—for his force never was rated higher in the French papers than 20,000. But it may be that he has been strongly reinforced; for, knowing the vast importance of Andalusia and of Cadiz, the French would do every thing to break the heart of the insurrection in that province, and to prevent Cadiz, and their fleet and the Spanish, from falling into the hands of the Patriots, who would thus have opened so important a door for communication and co-operation with the English.

"The movements of the French toops towards Avamonte was also with a view, by a rapid march, to surprise Seville.

"A letter from one of the French Generals at Madrid has been intercepted by the Patriots, in which he says, that if the Nobles and others who are at Bayonne have not influence enough upon the people to prevail upon them to submit, the French in Spain are all lost!

"In the Islands of Minorca and Majorca, the inhabitants had unanimously declared their resolution to embrace the cause of their fellow-subjects on the Continent.

"All the Ports of Valencia and Andalusia are opened to the English. The French Fleet remains quiet at Toulon: it now amounts to twelve sail of the line. Two Russian line of battle ships having got into that port.

"The provinces to the Eastward, including Catalonia, continued to exert themselves with the utmost spirit; and it was reported that a French corps had been surrounded at Barcelona.

"Lord Collingwood had arrived off Cadiz, and was about to resume the command.—Further dispatches may be hourly expected, as the Alceste frigate was waiting to bring over two deputies from Seville as soon as the French squadron should have been compelled to surrender.

"It it reported, that the ships have a deal of money on board, and that it appears to be the wish of the Spaniards to reduce them without doing them much injury.

"When the Alphea left our squadron, the British troops continued on board their transports, and no British line of battle ship had entered the harbour of Cadiz. Two of our frigates, however, were at anchor, in the outer harbour, among the Spanish ships of war.

"The Alphea was off Lisbon the 20th ult. for which place it is reported that the Portuguese and Spaniards are marching an army of 60,000 men."

The following Official Communication of the arrival of the above intelligence was on Friday made to the Lord Mayor:—

"*Admiralty Office, July* 8, *One p. m.*

"Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, dated June 12, state that the Spaniards had summoned the French to surrender, and on their refusal, the Spanish batteries had opened on the French ships in the Carracas on the 10th of June, in the afternoon, which lasted till half past seven o'clock in the evening, and had continued at intervals during the following day.

"On the 12th of June the French Admiral had offered terms of capitulation, which had been rejected on the part of the Spanish Commander, who refused to admit of any conditions short of the absolute surrender. The British fleet had not entered the harbour—the Spaniards conceiving their own force sufficient for the reduction of the French. "Mulgrave."

It has been erroneously stated, that General Dumourier had embarked for Portugal. The General is now in London.

It is said, that in consequence of the Earl of Chatham's appointment to the command of the Expedition, Lord Mulgrave removes to the Ordnance, and Lord Melville is coming back to the Admiralty.

Some time must necessarily elapse before we can expect to hear any account of the offensive operations on the part of Bonaparte against the Spanish Confederacy. He will not venture an attack without an army of immense force, which will probably be divided into strong columns, mutually supporting and sustaining each other in their advances.

The Spanish Navy, at the end of the year 1795, consisted of 76 sail of the line, 23 of which have been taken or destroyed; 51 frigates, 20 of which have been taken or destroyed; 10 corvettes, 9 xebecks, 16 hulks, 43 brigs, 7 balandras, 16 galleys, 22 bombs, 57 gun-boats, 17 howitzers, 5 tartans, 12 armed boats, and 5 packets: consequently they have at present 53 sail of the line, and 31 frigates, independent of what may have been built since.

The Spanish Prisoners at Portsmouth sailed on Wednesday for Spain in cartels. Those at Plymouth were assembled on Sunday evening in Mill Prison, and a letter from the Admiralty read to them, desiring all to be released and sent home, who were friendly to the Patriots. With one voice, they exclaimed,—"Long live the King of England, and the Patriots!" The are about 1500 in number. They will sail in a day or two.

Cadiz, the emporium of Spanish commerce, stands on an island, divided from the continent of Andalusia by an arm of the sea, over which a fortified bridge is thrown, joining it to the main land. The streets are narrow, ill-paved and filthy, and full of rats in the night. The population is about 140,000, of which above 20,000 are French and Italians.

Seville is, next to Madrid, the largest city in Spain. The steeple of its cathedral is higher than that of St. Paul.

The following is a more detailed account of the troops under orders of embarkation, to aid the Patriots of Portugal and Spain, than yet submitted to our readers:—Dragoons, the 7th, 11th, 13th, and 18th regiments. Infantry, a Brigade of Guards, 1st battalion of the 51st, 2d foot, 1st battalion of the 52d, 1st battalion of the 59th, 4th battalion of the Royals, 20th foot, 2d battalion of the 4th foot, 1st battalion of the 97th, 2d battalion of the 47th, 43d regiment, both battalions, and a large proportion of artillery.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the Rapid brig, off Cape St. Vincent.—The crew, however, were saved.

The Report of the Select Committee for the Improvement of the access to Westminster Hall and the two Houses of Parliament, has been published. It recommends that the present Exchequer Office should be pulled down, and no new building erected on its site; that the old houses in New Palace-yard, between the Speaker's-court and Westminster-bridge, as far as the wooden bridge, be pulled down, and an embankment be made along the river, and planted with trees; that the new Exchequer Office be built on the site of the old Tennis Court, between the Treasury and the end of Downing-street; that the houses now used in Somerset House, as they become vacant, shall be used as offices; and that the ground to east and west of the New Sessions House, in the Broad Sanctuary, be appropriated to private dwellings for persons attending Parliament, or the Courts of Law.

The abstinence of the Spaniard qualifies him in a particular manner for the exertions to which the present struggle will expose him. He will perform a journey of 100 miles without rest, on no other sustenance, than a piece of bread rubbed with a head of garlick. Drunkenness is considered a most degrading and brutal vice. Indeed it is so rare, that the sight of a drunken man draws multitudes to stare at the sight as of a monster. Capt. CARLSTON, in his Memoirs, gives us the following anecdote :—

"I was one day walking in one of the most populous streets in the city (Barcelona), where I found an uncommon concourse of people of all sort got together; and imagining so great a crowd could not be assembled on a small occasion, I past in among the rest; and after a good deal of struggling and difficulty reached into the ring and centre of the multitude. But, how did I blush—with what confusion did I appear—when I found one of my own countrymen, a drunken grenadier, the attractive loadstone of all the high and low mob, and the butt of all their merriment! It will be easily imagined to be a thing not a little surprising to one of our country to find, that a drunken man should be *such a wonderful sight!*"

Letters from Gibraltar give the following account of the circumstances attending the death of the Marquis SOLANO at Cadiz :—

"The people, enraged at the reported approach of French troops, assembled and proceeded to the dwelling of Solano, and demanded arms and amunition to prevent their entrance. Solano appeared at the balcony, and admonished them to submit to the Government of Madrid, to disperse, and prepare for the celebration of the entry into Spain of their new King. The populace became more than ever enraged at this address, and repeated their demands. Solano retired to consult with some Officers then in his house; he shortly afterwards returned to the balcony, and again addressed the multitude, and concluded by a peremptory refusal of their request. Solano had pistols in his girdle, and his guard of honour was on duty. One person from the multitude approached him, and demanded that their request might be complied with. Solano drew one of the pistols from his girdle, shot the man, and ordered his guard to fire on and disperse the mob. The guards fired, but without ball, of course no mischief was done. They were immediately surrounded, disarmed, and afterwards joined the multitude, who instantly entered the house. Solano escaped through the roof, but was found on the top of the adjoining house. He was secured and adjudged to be hanged in one of the squares. On being led to execution, he was stopped by his executioner, and asked if he would have a Confessor? 'I want no Confessor, and I shall die in friendship with the French Emperor.' This declaration induced a person near him to give him a severe blow with a cudgel on the head, which was followed up by others; his brains was literally beat out by the mob, and his body dissected as that of a traitor."

The Court Martial on Commodore BARRON, for his affair with the Leopard, has adjudged him to be guilty of not having made the necessary preparations for the defence of the Chesapeake, and have sentenced him to be suspended from all command in the American Navy for five years, and without pay, to be computed from the 8th of February last. The PRESIDENT has confirmed the sentence.

The LORD CHANCELLOR has finally decided the case of Lord AUGHRIM—that his Lordship shall continue to be kept under the affectionate superintendance of Lady AUGHRIM, acting constantly by the advice, and under the direction of eminent members of the faculty.

DOWNFALL OF BUONAPARTE.—The Rev. Mr. FABER, a divine of no less eccentricity than erudition, and a great admirer of FLEMING's *Commentaries on the Revelations*, says, that the Downfall of BUONAPARTE is nigh at hand, grounding his assertion on particular texts in the 13th Chapter of the Book of Revelations :—

*The Beast rising out of the Sea* (Corsica), with *seven heads* and *ten horns*, and upon his ten horns *ten Crowns*—is BUONAPARTE. This Beast was to have reigned *forty and two months*. As Emperor of France, BUONAPARTE has nearly reigned this exact number of months.—The Dragon (*i. e.* the *Devil*) gave him his power and great authority; and he caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand—*i. e.* BUONAPARTE has caused all persons to submit to his tyranny.—The Beast's number was *six hundred three score and six*, which exactly corresponds with the numerical calculation of all the letters in BUONAPARTE's name, reckoning the letters according to the number affixed to each before the introduction of figures, thus :—N =40, A =1, P =60, O =50, L =20, E =5, A =1, N =40, (the letters of his Christian Name); B =2, U =110, O =50, N =40, A =1, P =60, A =1, R =80, T =100, E =5, being the letters in his Surname, amounting altogether to 666, the identical number of the Beast—*i. e.* BUONAPARTE.—This Divine adds, that without the smallest doubt, as the truth of Revelation can never be questioned, so it follows that the Spanish Patriots are destined to put an end to the reign of this Beast—(BUONAPARTE.)

The property of which the British troops became possessed by the capture of Buenos Ayres amounts to near a million sterling, and has been ordered to be apportioned in the following prize shares, viz.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Military Commander (Brigadier Beresford) | £18,000 |
| Naval Ditto (Sir Home Popham)..... | 18,000 |
| Each of the Field Officers and Naval Captains | 7,000 |
| Each Captain and Adjutant..... | 700 |
| Each Subaltern..... | 420 |
| Each Serjeant and Naval Warrant Officer... | 110 |
| Each Private and Seaman..... | 25 |

A duel took place on the 19th ult. at Morpeth, between the Hon. Lieut.-Col. L——, and Lieutenant L—DD—LL, the latter of the Highland regiment of foot, now recruiting at Alnwick. On the first exchange of fires, the Hon. Lieut. Col. L. was severely wounded through both thighs, and Lieut. L. slightly in the breast.

BEER.—Statement of the Quantity of Strong Beer brewed by the twelve principal Houses, between the 5th of July, 1807, and the 4th of July, 1808 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Meux and Co..... | 190,169 Barrels. |
| Barclay and Perkins..... | 184,196 |
| Brown and Parry..... | 131,647 |
| Hanbury and Co..... | 117,574 |
| Whitbread and Co..... | 111,485 |
| Combe and Co, ..... | 70,567 |
| Goodwyn and Co..... | 70,232 |
| F. Calvert and Co..... | 63,924 |
| Elliott and Co..... | 48,669 |
| Biley and Co..... | 33,030 |
| F. Calvert..... | 38,002 |
| Taylor and Co..... | 32,800 |

A new Palace, it is said, is to be erected at Croydon, by order of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, as a suitable residence for the PRIMATE of all ENGLAND. Archbishop SECKER, to support the dignity of that high station, left considerable property for the express purpose.

A case of nuptial infidelity, attended by the most distressing circumstances, will shortly be before the public. The wife of a worthy and opulent citizen has been detected in an intrigue with her gardener. It was discovered by the son of her husband by a former marriage, and communicated by him to his father, who was so affected by the relation, that he became deranged, and continues in that wretched situation.

The Westminster Sessions finished yesterday with a gaol delivery, when a horde of sturdy vagrants were let loose upon the public. Some of the most daring among these beggars were remanded to prison for different periods, and amongst them were two impostors, habited as disabled seamen, of the names of *Jones* and *Wood*, whose audacity surpassed any thing we ever heard. They are old faces about Charing-cross, and their manner of terrifying passengers, by what is technically termed asking alms, was but little better than highway robbery.

Of all the ridiculous modes by which our modern men of fashion endeavour to distinguish themselves, we can conceive none more degrading than those of the *Whip Club*;—that a number of Noblemen, Senators, and Persons of Distinction, should form themselves into a society to imitate the garb, manners, and profession of one of the lowest classes of their servants, would not have been thought possible in England's better days; and we really believe an instance of the kind would have operated as a cogent argument in an application for a statute of lunacy. Had the ancestor of Lord Hawke, one of the principal members of this institution, attended to such paltry pursuits, instead of watching the manœuvres of country's foes—had his ambition been gratified by *driving four-in-hand* on the Bedfont-road, instead of *driving* Conflans *from the Ocean*—had he been emulous to display his dexterity on the *coach-box*, instead of the *quarter-deck*—his successor would never have arisen to the dignity of the peerage.

Lord Ellenborough's new Act, we understand, will discharge nine out of ten of the imprisoned debtors from the gaols throughout England. All debtors in execution by any Court whatsoever, for any debt or damage not exceeding 20*l.* exclusive of costs, who shall have been in prison twelve succesive months, may, upon application, *in Term*, to the satisfaction of some one of his Majesty's superior Courts of Record in Westminister Hall, be discharged. But if such discharge be obtained fraudulently, the debtor to be remanded, and the Sheriff or Gaoler not to be liable as for an escape. The discharge of such debtor not to invalidate the judgment upon which he was imprisoned, except as to taking his person, but it shall remain in full force against his lands, tenements, goods, and chattles (his wearing apparel, bedding, and tools, to the value of 10*l.* only excepted), and an action may lie on the judgment.

A dull country Magistrate once gave Dr. Johnson a tedious account of his exercising his criminal jurisdiction, the result of which was, his having sentenced four convicts to *transportation*. Johnson, in an agony of impatience to get rid of such a companion, exclaimed, "I heartily wish, Sir, that I were the fifth!"

Mr. G— examining a woman of indifferent character with his usual *boldness*, she observed, "that which has been the making of you, has caused my ruin—*impudence*.

Dr. *Brown* courted a lady unsuccessfully for many years, during which time he every day drank her health: but being observed at last to omit the custom, a Gentleman said, "Come, Doctor, your old toast." "Excuse me," said he, "as I can't make her *Brown*, I'll *toast* her no longer."

A Gentleman hearing Mrs. ——, who has not the most agreeable breath, sing at a private concert, was asked by a Lady how he liked it? "The voice, Madam," said he, "is excellent; but the *air* is intolerable."

A Gentleman at the theatre said to his friend, who was an admirer of the drama, "I perceive you never hiss any of Mr. Cherry's pieces."—"How is it possible," he replied, "that I can hiss and gape at the same time."

Royal Chastity.—M. Segrais, in his Memoirs, relates that a certain Preacher making a panegyric on Louis XIII. and praising his chastity, gave the following example:—"This Prince, playing one day at shuttlecock with one of the Ladies of the Court, and the shuttlecock having fallen into her bosom, she desired that his Majesty would take it out himself. But what did this chaste Prince? To avoid the snare, he took the tongs from the chimney-corner, and by means of that instrument prevented the danger to which he might have otherwise been exposed from such a temptation."

## AN ATTEMPT TO SHEW THE FOLLY AND DANGER OF METHODISM.

IN A SERIES OF ESSAYS.

### ESSAY V.—*On the Melancholy and Bigotry of the Methodists.*

All the best feelings of the heart are as naturally open to a chearful piety, as the flowers to heaven's sunshine: they see nothing praiseworthy in mere power or mere partiality; they give no unreasonable reasons for what they cannot comprehend in the Divine Wisdom; they desire nothing but to love God and to love all his creatures. Such is the religion of an unsophisticated youth, could he define it properly; and such is the religion, which Christ commanded us to adopt, when he told us to be like infants. But who will discover these feelings in Methodism? Who will discover the artlessness of childhood, or the romantic generosity of youth, or the pity, the humility, and the universal charities of Christ in the worldly gloom, the violent passions, and the unavoidable hell of Methodism? It is a religion unfit for the young and the benevolent, and when I say this, I say it is not the Christian religion.

Alas, how much of the earth, how much of the mean and the bad passions, how much of the acquired hardness of manhood is necessary to the composition of a bigot! When Calvin was young he obeyed his feelings, and wrote books against persecution; when

he became a man, he obeyed his ambition and sent his rival to the stake. It is thus that men confound the sensibility with the ignorance of children, and while they think they have become wise, have become merely proud and cruel.

The two great causes of Methodism are ignorance and hypochondria, and therefore the two great effects are extremes of bigotry and extremes of temper. The light in which the Methodists view the Diety, however chearful it may be at times, is in general sepulchral and alarming. They acknowledge that God has no reason to love them above their fellow-creatures, and therefore they can never feel secure of his love; and though they may endeavour to make themselves perfectly happy in his favour, yet if they have the common feelings of humanity, it is evident that the lost condition of their fellow-creatures, together with their own occasional fears, must rise at intervals upon their reflection with the bitterness of gall. The body has more influence than they imagine upon their spiritual temper, as indeed in all cases of melancholy there is a disturbed reaction of mind and body. Their horror of mind before conversion helps to derange the nerves, and the nerves in their turn after conversion help to derange the mind. Thus their religion is at war even with their health, and nothing can be more contemptible than their repeated boasts of the beautiful effects of sickness. Fever and accidents make the great majority of Methodists: they are converted not by the sunshine but by the tempest: stomach-aches, rheumatisms, and catarrhs, a constitution destroyed by debauchery and a mind debilitated by ignorance, become *precious helps to a communion with God;* and the slave who would not be grateful for his master's kindness will drop on his knees under the whip and cry out with alarm "How I love thee!"

In fact, their love of God, in it's best state, in it's warmest affection, can be founded upon nothing but his partiality to themselves: it has nothing to do with those qualities for which we love our fellow-creatures, such as benevolence, good-temper, and *universal philanthropy*; and since we can really love nothing but these qualities, it is evident that *they mistake the enjoyment of their own personal safety for spiritual attachment to their protector.* Their sweet experiences and divine assurances of safety will indeed sometimes render them as insane with joy as they are very often insane with horror. The Arminian Methodists cannot help being scandalized at their brethren the Calvinists, who in their exquisite humility are continually crying out, "Lord, why *me?* Why *me?*" But there appears nothing wonderful to me in the question. The Calvinists acknowledge, and indeed take a pride in saying, that they are the *vilest of vile sinners*, and if they really think as they talk, they may reasonably be surprised that God shews such a partiality to them, to the eternal prejudice of almost all mankind.

Thus the great prevailing feeling of the godly towards God is an extreme selfishness, which exhibits itself in the most abject fear, the most groveling flattery, and in a hard-hearted attempt to be perfectly comfortable, while they look upon the great majority of their fellow-creatures as eternally damned. They are continually, though perhaps unconsciously, attributing the worst of human passions to God, and therefore they are almost totally occupied in endeavouring to flatter the Divine Being by praises that would be contemptible from one man to another. If we examine their hymn-books and sermons, we shall find the Deity praised more for his power than for any one virtue he possesses, and this sufficiently proves that the essence of their devotion is a fear and not a love of God. Patriots praise their monarch or their government for justice, for clemency, for *an equal eye to all the nation*, for the encouragement of wise and good men; but who but the vilest of slaves, or the vilest of sinners, would think of continually sounding the praise of mere power, or of professing to love a king because he chose the most undeserving of his subjects for favourites, and because he decreed that the great majority of the people should be racked every day by a malicious person, his sworn enemy, who had rebelled against him? The Africans worship the Devil merely that he may do them no harm, and I am afraid that the Methodists worship the Deity upon no very different principle. There is nothing therefore in their devotion grounded on a social and enlarged spirit, and for this simple reason their religion has no rational chearfulness. It it true, that the Scripture says, the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom, but it does not say the alarm, the horror: we should fear God as *our Father* not as our tyrant, that is, we should be afraid to disturb the dignified tenderness of the Creator by any unworthiness in the creature. But the Methodist preachers seem to have little hope of a man, unless they can frighten him out of his wits, as if repentance was rendered more rational and effectual by taking away it's powers of reflection, or as if a man was rendered more capable of exertion by a course of nervous fits and hysterics. If you make a calm resolution to abandon your errors for the honour of God and of human nature, if you put your resolution in practice without shaking, and groaning, and going to a Methodist preacher, and if you cannot be persuaded to call yourself the vilest of sinners in spite of what you may reasonably think to the contrary, you are told that your repentance is mere vice under pretence of being virtue. It is absolutely necessary, 1stly, that you should be terrified at the all-merciful Deity; 2dly, that you should have a sovereign contempt for morality simply considered, as Methodism and mere goodness are very distinct things; 3dly, that you should delight in calling yourself the vilest of sinners though you have committed neither adultery nor murder; 4thly, that you should grovel in the dust with powerless moaning and weeping, which every body knows is the quickest way to become an active Christian; 5thly, that you should look upon dancing, though you dance in your own room with your own cousins, as the "Devil's own school; 6thly, that you should by no means go to see SHAKSPEARE's *Macbeth*, which shews you how a villain is punished by his conscience, because it is very well known that the theatre also is the Devil's own school, and that when a tragedy is teaching you virtue, it's instruction is of a very different nature from that of Methodism; 7thly, that you should take the word of the Methodists, that their interpretation of scripture is the only true one, and that every body who differs with them is an enemy to God and Christianity;

8thly, that you should have no pity for the unmethodistical sinners, who are damned to all eternity, because God has no pity for them, and it becomes you to be a true Christian, you know, and *imitate* God; 9thly, and lastly, when you have done all this, Mr. ROWLAND HILL will tell you, that you may look upon PALEY, and ADDISON, and LOCKE, and all other moralists with true Christian contempt, that you may defy morality and the devil together, that you may laugh and feel *much sweetness* at the consideration of those nine-tenths of God's creatures who are everlastingly damned, and whom you will of course send to the devil with proper devotion, and that like Lord PETER in SWIFT, you must say "God eternally broil those who offer to believe otherwise;" so that at length, after having horrified and vilified yourself and others as much as possible, you will become an exquisite Methodist, full of goodness and cheerfulness, an amiable member of society, and upon the strength of knowing yourself the vilest of sinners, you will instantly become fit for an arch-angel. It is amazing to see the honour which the Methodists pay to the Creator through his creatures and the summary ingenuity with which they prove every man to be unworthy of his Maker. If you are a true Methodist, you are the vilest of sinners, and if you are no methodist, of course you must be still viler, if possible. After all, one can scarcely tell whether to feel more pity, or ridicule, or wretchedness, at these doctrines. Let any lover of toleration think as he will, it is impossible he can fancy to himself *a heaven composed of Methodists.*

[This 5th Essay will be concluded next Sunday. Essay the 6th, *on the Indecencies and Profane Raptures of Methodism*, and Essay the 7th and last, *on its Remedy*, will then follow in regular weekly succession.]

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## *FINE ARTS.*

### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Mr. WESTALL's *Una*, so pleasing for her beauty and resigned piety, was purchased by Mr. H. Townsend; and Mr. COOK's *Agony of Christ*, so energetic in its drawing and character, was bought by the Bishop of Durham. We are surprized Miss Burn's charming Flower-piece was unsold. The Exhibition closed yesterday, after a season whose success was mutually honourable to the Painters, especially to the young ones, and to the Patrons of the Institution, who purchased to the amount of 5450 guineas. Capt. Agar was the chief purchaser. A few pictures however, of much merit, remained unsold; some of them because the Artists would not suffer the degradation of lessening their prices. There is a peculiar illiberality in cheapening the works of genius, making no distinction between the labours of elevated intellect and vegetables in a market. Such huckstering is really very contemptible; and the Artists do right in resisting it.

Last season, the Committee of Taste rejected Mr. FRASER's picture of *the Departure of Eneas and Family from Troy.* The Royal Academy Committee however, thought very differently of its merits; and hung it in the Anti-room of the Exhibition opposite to the same subject by Singleton, and Mr. Davison, with his characteristic encouragement of Historic Art, and in kind consideration of the wounded feelings of the young Artist, has paid him his own price for the piece, and placed it in his Historic Collection.

### MR. LOUTHERBOURG'S BATTLE OF MAIDA.

The fine etching by CARDON from this picture promises to make one of the most spirited and highly finished engravings yet done from the animated battle-pieces of LOUTHERBOURG. Mr. CARDON will continue to exhibit the painting gratuitously during the summer months, in Cornhill. It is detailed with uncommon fidelity as it was executed under the inspection of several officers of rank present in the battle. The military skill of Gen. Stuart in the masterly disposition of his troops, their steadiness and intrepidity in securing to it the glorious result of a complete victory, their characteristic humanity, fill the soul with admiration of the virtue and valour of the British, who defeated nearly twice their number. The officers are in active, thoughtful, and fearless attention to their respective duties. The whole line of the British Army is seen engaged with the entire line of French, some of whom are in dastardly retreat, others in brave resistance, some furiously bearing down upon our troops, who are intrepidly marching to the onset, others endeavouring to outwing the British, who made the dangerous manœuvre. The rest are securing their safety in running up the heights from which their army had descended, and to which its shattered remains retreated. These heights form the back-ground of the piece, and add to the awfulness of the battle, by their grandeur, and by the contrast of the dignified composure of their aspect with the tumultuous and dreadful work of war transacting at their base. This awful contrast is further encreased by the cheerful verdure of the plain, at whose extremity the battle is taking place. The fore-ground is occupied by two groups of soldiers, in which British humanity is administering to the relief of wounded and thirsty prisoners; and the value of the piece is enhanced by strong likenesses of the heroic leader, Gen. Stuart, and other distinguished officers.

The magnificent French work on Egypt, its natural curiosities, and works of art, which is, for the present, to supply the place of the conquest of that country, is, as the French Journals assert, soon to make its appearance: a great number of authors and artists have been employed in the completion and graphic illustration of the book. The cost of the edition is said to amount to five millions of francs. BONAPARTE has ordered 300 copies to be printed upon vellum, for presents to his brothers and cousins, the Emperors, Kings, Dukes, and Earls of Europe. About 700 copies will be printed for the public: the price about 6000 francs. It contains 800 large copper-plates.

A Gentleman of Bath lately found, at an obscure dwelling in Wiltshire, one of the finest pictures of Sir PETER LELY extant: the subject is a *Girl and Cupid*, It had remained there above a century past.

### *MR. GRIGNION.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—A paragraph appeared in your Paper some short time ago, which was evidently inserted with the benevolent hope of obtaining for Mr. Grignion, the engraver, those ordinary comforts of life which he has the misfortune to want. It stated that Gentleman's distress, and it called upon the Gloucesters, the Staffords, and the Hopes to relieve it.

As no benefit to Mr. Grignion has yet resulted, you will perhaps be induced again to address the benevolent in his behalf. If you should, there is reason to think it might be attended with better effects if you were not to name in

dividuals, nor allude to particular ranks in society, and if you were to add some specific plan, so that all who were disposed might without difficulty or loss of time contribute to the extent of their means to Mr. G.'s relief.

By naming individuals on such an occasion, you alarm, and perhaps deter the pride of delicacy; you cast a shade over the grace of voluntary humanity, and you adulterate a pleasure which more than any other makes rank and opulence enviable. I could else both name individuals and mention a class of men whom Mr. G.'s labours have largely contributed to enrich, and who might in the present case, unless I am mistaken, be with more propriety called upon than the nobility and gentry. Persons in exalted situations, or indeed in any situation of life, cannot be expected to attend to applications made in favour of every person who stands in need of assistance, and those whom you have named, have not been backward to relieve the distress which they have witnessed, nor to reward the merit which to them was obvious.

Mr. Grignion's talents as an Engraver were considerable, and he has never employed them unworthily, but always in the embellishment of Poetry or History,—in delighting our fancies, or informing our understandings; and when the very great number of his engravings is considered, as well as their merit, it would not be hazarding much to assert, that few persons in the exercise of their professional abilities, have contributed more to the diffusion of those kinds of truth which form the basis of virtue and the boast of civilization, than Grignion.*

Such a man, in my estimation, has *claims* on Society, and it would be a reproach on the generation which he has contributed to polish, if it did not reflect some genial warmth as well as light on his declining age.

But no time should be lost, and the Plan which I would propose is briefly, that two or three places should be open in different quarters of the town, for receiving subscriptions for Mr. Grignion's benefit, of which your own Office, if you think proper, may be one; Mr. Heath's, in Russell-place (who has already collected some money), another; Mr. Johnson's, in St. Paul's Church-yard, another; and Mr. Carpenter's, in Old Bond-street, another. Mr. Johnson has already begun to contribute, and has very kindly offered to continue to do so monthly, which is, in my opinion, the best mode of contribution that can be offered. It might not be improper to say to those of slender means and good intentions, that small contributions would be received, and to those in general who may be disposed to contribute, that a monthly or quarterly subscription (though small) would be most to the purpose; and perhaps it might be well to add, that their names would either be mentioned or not, as might be understood to be most agreeable.

I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader and obedient Servant,

J. LANDSEER.

*Queen Ann-street East, 3d July, 1808.*

* I am supported in this sentiment by the liberality of a clerical friend at my elbow, who desires me to add, that if Grignion be not created the Archbishop of Engraving, he ought at least to be presented with a *living*.

☞ Subscriptions will be received as above.

# LAW.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

*Tuesday, July 5.*

Mr. TOPPING moved for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be granted against G. T. Forrester and —— Hirkie, a painter. It appeared, from Mr. Topping's statement, that a difference had, for some time, existed between Mr. Forrester and the Rev. Mr. Wardell, both of whom are living in the same parish, in the neighbourhood of Worcester; and that in the year 1804, the former was indicted for making faces at the latter in church, during Divine Service. Since that period, he never ceased to annoy Mr. Wardell; and very lately, being absent for a few weeks, Mr. Forrester employed Hickie to paint several pointed passages from Scripture in the body of the Church.—The Court were of opinion that the remedy would lay much better in the Ecclesiastical Court, or by indictment, and therefore refused the rule.

The Proprietors and Printers of the *Morning Herald*, *Ledger*, *Traveller*, *London Packet*, *Lloyd's Evening Post*, and the *Selector*, who were under prosecution for a paragraph reflecting on the Jury who acquitted Chapman, the slave-ship captain, and had suffered judgment to go by default, appeared in Court to receive sentence, when, after a very liberal and candid address to the Court from the ATTORNEY GENERAL, and a suitable admonition from Mr. Justice GROSE, they were ordered to be discharged, upon paying a fine of 25*l.* each.

## CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTOR'S COMMONS.

*Tuesday, July 5.*

BAZETT *v.* BAZETT.

This was a case of divorce, or separation from bed, board, and mutual co-habitation, promoted by R. C. Bazett, Esq. against Margaret Ann Bazett, his wife, by reason of adultery, alledged to have been committed with Frederick Dizi, a performer on the harp at the Opera House. From the proceedings in the cause it appeared, that the marriage between the parties took place on or about the 20th of July, 1790, at Calcutta, in the East Indies, where they cohabited and lived together as man and wife; that on their return to England they resided in York-place, Portman-square, where they continued to live together, in a reasonable degree of harmony, till 1806; when Mr. Bazett observing some improper conduct on the part of his wife, words arose between them; and Mrs. Bazett, in the following year, quitted her husband's house, and still resided at Park-lane, with an allowance granted by Mr. Bazett of 600*l.* a year; at which place it was deposed to by several witnesses produced, that the alledged adultery took place, and the most important facts appeared to be these:—That Mr. Dizi frequently visited Mrs. Bazett, and sometimes staid from the Saturday night till the Monday morning; and that during these periods great familiarities were observed by the servants in the house to pass between Mrs. Bazett and Mr. Dizi; and also that Mr. Dizi had been seen going and coming out of Mrs. Bazett's bed-room half undressed.

The Court pronounced that the act of adultery was proved; and accordingly decreed the remedy the husband prayed.

PRICE *v.* BOSWELL, *FALSELY CALLING HERSELF* PRICE.

This was a proceeding of nullity of marriage promoted by the father and guardian of Robert Price, against Sarah Boswell, his wife, by reason of minority.—The evidence in this case clearly establishing the fact, that the party in question had only obtained the age of 17, when the marriage was solemnized; and it was also fully proved, that the same took place without the consent of his parent. The Court pronounced the marriage to be null and void.

ABRAHAM *v.* ABRAHAM.

This was a cause of divorce, or separation from bed, board, and mutual co-habitation, instituted on the part of Thomas Abraham, the husband, against Susannah Abraham, his wife, on the ground of adultery. It appeared, that the parties were married at St. Mary's, Islington; that soon afterwards Mr. Abraham had occasion to go to Devonshire, and during his absence Mrs. Abraham contrived to induce a person as her uncle into the house, by the fictitious name of Mr. C. who turned out to be a Mr. Coulthard.—The facts of adultery in this case being

clearly established, the Court pronounced the usual sentence of separation.

## *POLICE.*

BOW-STREET.

A short time since, two valuable silver sconces were stolen from the King's closet, at St. James's, which, after much enquiry, were traced to a pawnbroker's in Brewer-street, who refused to give them up; as no person could be charged with the robbery, unless the money he had lent on them was repaid. This was complied with, and the sconces accordingly returned. The Bow-street officers were then employed to discover the thief, when at length suspicion alighted on a woman occasionally employed to clean out the place; and on Friday morning, when Townsend went in pursuit of her, he learned that she had drowned herself in the Bason, in the Green Park. It appeared that the Earl of Moira, while looking out of his window, saw her plunge in, and, with his servants, hastened to the spot, but an hour had elapsed before the body could be got out, when the vital spark had taken its final departure.

The young woman, who was lately found with her throat cut, near Hampstead, is recovering.—When asked who cut her throat, nothing can be got from her but "fellows." The surgeon thinks her insane, and that she perpetrated the fact herself. The man who was taken up on suspicion has been discharged, after a severe reprimand for his imprudence by Mr. Graham, who informed him that as the woman's bloody handkerchief was found on him, if she had died, it would have been a most difficult matter to have established his innocence.

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An unhappy woman, near 70 years of age, has frequented the Courts in Westminster Hall, during a considerable length of time, in a state of mental derangement. Her appearance is distressing to humanity. A cadaverous visage and settled *mania* in her expression attracts general notice. Among the various propensities of a bewildered imagination, none is more remarkable than the pursuits of this wretched female. She says, she is concerned in law-suits in every Court, and the Judges cannot be more punctual in their attendance at Westminster than she is. Her attention has not been confined to the Courts in London; she lately followed Sir J. Mansfield on the Circuit, was seen at Welsh Pool, and has travelled to other distant towns in the Assize Circuits.—On Wednesday she took her seat in the Court of Common Pleas, and pulling a small bundle from her pocket, told the Judges that she had important documents to prove that her cause ought to be tried immediately. Sir J. Mansfield, who was no stranger to the unfortunate applicant, pacified her by observing, that it was not likely her cause would come on that day. She then remained quiet, and very deliberately took out her work-bag, and began sewing a piece of ragged linen. Mr. Serjeant C——, whose humanity is known without the aid of panegyric, after some inquiry, sent the object of commisseration a liberal pecuniary relief, but she refused to accept it, exclaiming, "I will not take it, because they won't try my cause." She is perfectly harmless, but talks incoherently.

## *ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.*

A melancholy accident happened between five and six o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the house of Lady Campbell, of Wimpole-street. Her Ladyship had given a grand supper and ball, at the conclusion of which, a Mr. T. Calvert, a young gentleman in the 23d year of his age, son of—— Calvert, Esq. of North Audley-street, was dancing a reel with two young ladies, he broke a blood-vessel, fell down, and instantly expired.

On Wednesday evening, as a gentleman in company with two ladies, was crossing the fields towards Primrose-hill, the ladies were daringly insulted by a set of fellows casting hay, &c. at them, and on the gentleman interfering, he was knocked down, and abominably ill-treated. A third person, a tradesman in Fetter-lane, on remonstrating with the rabble for their brutality, was treated with so much cruelty, that he was unable to walk off the ground. Warrants are issued for the apprehension of the offenders. This is a nuisance which loudly demands the attention of the Police.

A child, seven years old, the daughter of Mrs. Kemp, of Portland-street, was decoyed from the door of his parent, on Wednesday morning, by two elderly women, under pretence of buying her fruit; and, after having been stripped, was found at the door of a gentleman's house in Charlotte-street, at ten o'clock at night, wrapped in a filthy garment. The miscreants have not been detected.

A few days ago, Mr. Bonwick, late a grocer, in Horselydown, went to the shop of an apothecary at Rotherhithe, and asked for a gill of spirits of vitriol: whilst the person turned his back to get the phial, he suddenly took up the measure, which contained the liquid, and drank a great part of it, and would have swallowed the whole, had it not been for the shopman wresting his arm; every assistance was given, but to no purpose, as he died within a few hours.

On Wednesday a child, 17 months old, daughter of a shoemaker near Holywell-street, Strand, through the carelessness of its sister, fell down a privy, and was suffocated before assistance could be rendered. The poor infant was extricated by the exertions of a coal-porter, in ten minutes, but its scull was fractured by the wall against which it fell in its descent.

## MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, at Wimbledon, William Rayley, Esq. of Christ-Church, Surrey, to Miss Williams, late of Brighton.

On Tuesday, the 28th of June, at Chigwell, the Rev. W. F. Spurdens, of North Walsham, Norfolk, to Miss Gillman.

At Winsley, Mr. Robert Perry, of Wooley-lodge, aged 64, to Miss Elizabeth Bradfield, aged 21. The next morning Mr. Perry's hat was seen near the river, and upon further search, he was found drowned. It is supposed, that stooping down to wash himself, his feet slipped, and he unfortunately fell in.

At Winscombe, Major Stafford, of the 98th Regiment, to Frances Marias eldest daughter of E. Whalley, Esq of Wincombe-court, Somerset.

## DEATHS.

Friday se'nnight, at Bath, Dansey Dansey, Esq. of Little Hereford, formerly Major of the Worcestershire Militia.

Thursday morning, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady of Sir G. Wombwell. She was daughter of the late Lord Fauconberg.

At Chester, Mrs. Egerton Leigh, widow of the late Rev. Archdeacon Leigh.

On the 4th inst. at his house in George-row, Bermondsey, James Bridges, Esq. aged 61.

At his house near Eaton, Admiral Borton, in the 70th year of his age.

Thursday morning early, as Mr. Allington, aged 18, son of an eminent factor at Hareband, in Essex, was returning from a dancing party, at the house of a friend, in Newington-road, while in the act of jumping over a rail, he burst a blood vessel, and expired in a short time.

Wednesday a labouring man fell down on Saffron-hill, and expired immediately.

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